CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. Charlotte, (N. C.) December 1, 1837. NO. 374.

...J. Hutton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

...WO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
...wo Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within ... months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the ...

...o paper discontinued until all arrearages are ..., except at the option of the Editor.

...Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

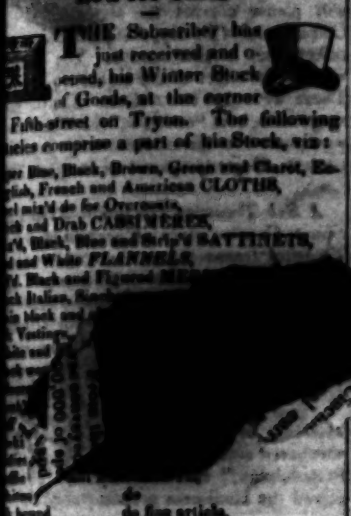
Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an ...ent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive ...ey and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.			
Friday,	7	7 4	53	*For December, 1837.*		
Saturday,	7	8 4	52		h.	m.
Sunday,	7	8 4	50	First	4	4 31 aft'n.
Monday,	7	9 4	51	Full	11	8 57 even.
Tuesday,	7	9 4	51	Last	19	10 54 even.
Wednesday	7	10 4	50	New	27	3 12 morn'n
Thursday,	7	10 4	50			

NEW GOODS,

Low for Cash.



THE Subscriber has just received and opened, his Winter Stock of Goods, at the corner Fifth-street on Tryon. The following ...icles comprise a part of his Stock, viz: ...e Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Claret, Eng...sh, French and American CLOTHS, ...l mix'd do for Overcoats, ...h and Drab CASSIMERES, ...d, Black, Blue and Strip'd SATTINETS, ...d and White FLANNELS, ...d, Black and Figured BL... ...h Italian, Sa... ...k and ... ...Vestings, ...and ... ... do do fine article, ... bound do do fine article, ...e assortment of low priced PRINTS, ...ue and bleached SHIRTING, ...ue and bleached DRILLING, ...king and Checks, ...abrics and Muslins, ...g and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, ...adas SHAWLS, Tabiet do ...ted Silk do Chalky do ...ets and Cullars, ...ns and Silk Umbrellas, Bale Yarn,

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries,

Bale Rope, Bagging & Twine, very low,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Hats, Shoes and Boots.

The above articles were purchased this fall in the city of Charleston by himself, on as good terms as was possible for any one ...e to obtain them. He now offers them to his Customers and all who may call, at considerably reduced prices from last year. ...e has now closed his books and intends ...ll hereafter for *CASH*, he will make ...bject to those who call on him to buy.

W. P. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

...ght for *CASH* only, together with a ...ge stock of

GROCERIES.

...e of a superior quality to what has been ...ally kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* ...en for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be ...ght at the regular market prices. An ...erior article must all be taken out, or no ...le can be effected and that at a low rate. ...purchase of Cotton can be made unless ...arge and fair sample be brought or the ...tton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the ...h rate of exchange, expense, &c. that ... Charleston Goods are much the cheap...

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Valuable TOWN Property For Sale.

THE subscriber again offers for sale, his House ...d Lot in the town of Charlotte, one door ...th of the Jail. The house is very convenient for a small family and has all necessary out-houses. There is a WELL of good ...er on the lot. Also, on the premises is ...od Wood and Smith Shop, suitable for ...rrying on the Coach Making Business. ...is situation is a good one for that business and is worthy the attention of those ...shing to engage in it. Possession given ... 1st of January next. If the property ...disposed of, it will be for rent on the 1st of ...uary. Letters sent to me at Wadesboro ...gh will be attended to immediately.

NATHAN BROWN.

Nov. 23, 1837. 6t8

Davis's Life of Burr.—The second volume of this most interesting biography has been issued from the press of Messrs. Harper, of New York. We learn from the New York Gazette that it is in all respects abundantly beyond the first volume in interest and value. Indeed, the preceding volume ended at the very spot where the great interest of Colonel Burr's public life commenced, and was in fact little more than a mere introduction to the biography of that extraordinary man.

The biographer can hardly be said to have begun his labors until after the first volume was concluded. Now, we have what was expected from a history of Aaron Burr's life. We commence the volume in *medias res*. The history of the contest between Burr and Jefferson, in 1801, is not only of great interest, but it is made of much greater interest by the authentic account now first furnished by Mr. Davis. The reader will find in the pages devoted to this subject, a great deal of most curious information never previously before the Public, and which never would or *could* have been before it, but for the author of this book.

The volume is replete with original documents that never before saw the light, but at the same time, the author *has done much more himself*, and depended much less on documentary materials than in his former volume. We are glad of this because it was an objection to the first part of the work—that he *compiled* too much. The fatal transaction which resulted in the lamentable death of General Hamilton, is treated by Mr. Davis with a delicacy we ... happy to see, and which is quite ... could have been expected from ... a friend of Colonel Burr. It ... that no friend of that illustrious man ... fell in that fatal duel can find fault with the fairness with which Burr's biographer has stated the event and its circumstances.—*Balt. Chron.*

GENERAL JACKSON'S FIRST INTRIGUE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The interest of all our readers will be strongly attracted by the letters which we republish to-day from Davis' Life of Burr. It is the general impression that General Jackson never aspired to the Presidency until his friends conceived the idea of running him against Mr. Adams. It would appear, however, from the letter before us, that his ambitious dream commenced a good deal earlier. It is not likely that Burr, who was remarkable for the energy and skill with which he prosecuted all his projects, would have proceeded so far as to address a Governor of South Carolina with a formal proposition to bring forward a particular individual as a candidate for the Presidency, without having an assurance that that individual would be ready to co-operate. Indeed, the letters before us furnish some evidence of Gen. Jackson's privity to the scheme of bringing him out in opposition to Mr. Monroe. There are in this volume, a good many curious points of political history, which we shall give our readers the advantage of.

TO GOVERNOR JOSEPH ALSTON.

New York, November, 20, 1815.

A congressional caucus will, in the course of the ensuing month, nominate James Monroe for President of the United States, and will call on all good republicans to support the nomination.

Whether we consider the measure itself, the character and talents of the man, or the State whence he comes, this nomination is equally exceptionable and odious.

I have often heard your opinion of these congressional nominations. They are hostile to all freedom and independence of suffrage. A certain junto of actual and factitious Virginians, having had possession of the Government for twenty-four years, consider the United States as their property, and by bawling 'Support the Administration,' have so long succeeded in duping the republican public. One of their principal arts, and which has been systematically taught by Jefferson, is that of promoting state discussions, not between republican and federal—that would do them no good—but schisms in the republican party. By looking round you will see how the attention of leading men in different states has thus been turned from general and state politics. Let not this disgraceful domination continue.

Independently of the manner of the nomination and the location of the candidate, the man himself is one of the most improper and incompetent that could be selected. Naturally dull and stupid; extremely illiterate; indecisive to a degree that would be incredible to one who did not know him, pusillanimous, and, of course, hypocritical, has no opinion on any subject, and will be always under the government of the worst men; pretends, as I am told, to some knowledge of military matters, but never commanded a platoon, nor was ever fit to command one. "*He served in the Revolutionary War!*"—that is, he acted a short time as aid-de-camp to Lord Sterling, who was regularly ... Monroe's whole duty was to fill his lordship's tankard, and hear, with indications of admiration, his lordship's long stories about himself. Such is Monroe's military experience. I was with my regiment in the same division at the time. As a lawyer, Monroe was far below mediocrity. He never rose to the honor of trying a cause of the value of a hundred pounds. This is a character exactly suited to the views of the Virginia junto.

To this junto you have twice sacrificed yourself, and what have you got by it? Their hatred and abhorrence. Did you ever know them to countenance a man of talents and independence? Never—nor ever will.

It is time that you manifested that you had individual character; some opinion of your own; some influence to support that opinion. Make them fear you, and they will be at your feet.—Thus far they have reason to believe that you fear them.

The moment is extremely auspicious for breaking down this degrading system. The best citizens of our country acknowledge the feebleness of our administration. They acknowledge that offices are bestowed merely to preserve power, and without the smallest regard to fitness. If, then, there be a man in the United States of firmness and decision, and having standing enough to afford even a hope of success, it is your duty to hold him to the public view: that man is *Andrew Jackson*. Nothing is wanting but a respectable nomination, made before the proclamation of the Virginia caucus, and *Jackson's* success is inevitable.

If this project should accord with your views, I could wish to see you prominent in the execution of it. It must be known to be your work. Whether a formal and open nomination should now be made, or whether you should, for the present, content yourself with barely denouncing, by a joint resolution of both houses of your legislature, congressional caucuses and nominations, you can only judge. One consideration inclines me to hesitate about the policy of a present nomination. It is this—that Jackson ought first to be admonished to be passive: for, the moment he shall be announced as a candidate, he will be assailed by the Virginia junto with menaces, and with insidious promises of boons and favor. *There is danger that Jackson might be wrought upon by such practices.* If an open nomination be made, an express should be instantly sent to him.

The suggestion has not arisen from any exclusive attachment to Jackson. The object is to break down this vile combination which rules and degrades the United States. If you should think that any other man could be held up with a better prospect of success, name that man. I know of no such. But the business must be accomplished, and on this occasion, all by you. So long as the present system prevails, you will be struggling against wind and tide to preserve a precarious influence. You will never be forgiven for the crime of having talents and independence.

Exhibit yourself, then, and emerge from this state of nullity. You owe it to yourself, you owe it to me, you owe it to your country, you owe it to the memory of the dead.

I have talked of this matter to your late secretary, but he has not seen this letter.

A. BURR.

Your secretary was to have delivered this personally, but has changed his course on hearing that Jackson is on his way to Washington. If you should have any confidential friend among the members of Congress from your State, charge him to caution Jackson against the perfidious caresses with which he will be overwhelmed at Washington!

A. B.

New York, December 11, 1815.

A copy of the preceding went under cover of Dr. Bragg. Since that date things are wonderfully advanced, as your secretary will write or tell you. There will require a written message (letter) from yourself and others (or yourself alone, but three names would look more formal,) advising Jackson what is doing; that communications have been had with the Northern States, requiring him only to be passive, and asking from him a list of persons in the Western States to whom you may address your letters.

A. BURR.

Dialogue between the Secretary of the Treasury and a Government Creditor.

Are you the Secretary of the Treasury?

I am.

Here is an account of work that I have done in the Navy Yard—112 days at one dollar a day, I want the gold and silver for it.

You cannot have it.

What! you don't refuse to pay me, do you?

Not at all—here are pet bank notes, treasury drafts, &c. Take your choice.

But have not you advertised lately to pay gold and silver?

Yes to Congressmen—but you are a day laborer.

So, the President makes a distinction between the people and Congressmen does he?

Yes, he does.

And this, I suppose, you call democracy, republicanism, equality, protecting the "poor against the rich," &c.

The President has ordered it; and that's enough.

Show the law for it, will you?

There is none.

What! is Mr. Van Buren above the law?

He's President, and that's enough.

Yes! it *is* enough in the eyes of office-holders and parasites fattening on the "spoils"—while the people are starving! Will the people think it enough though?

I don't know.

Does Mr. Van Buren think the working men of the country will support him in such measures?

Certainly—at least he says so.

Why should they?

It is more than I can tell.

And it is more than I can tell too. Oh! Jackson? Jackson! is this the realization of all our golden dreams? What have we come to? Are we American or British subjects?

☞ *The Wandering Piper.*—This eccentric individual who spent several years in the United States, visiting every hole and corner in it for the purpose of performing on his Pipes and with a liberality never before expelled, disposing of the proceeds of his exhibition for charitable purposes, has returned to England and published a Card. In this he states that the object of his wanderings was to decide a heavy wager which grew out of a controversy between a party of American and British gentlemen, over their wine after dinner, as to the relative hospitality and liberality of England, Ireland and America. To test the question, he determined, in the guise of a Piper, to visit personally the countries in question. He is now about re-visiting portions of England and Ireland, and when his task is done his name and rank are to be closed. He states in his Card, that, in America, he collected $27,000—every cent of which he expended or bestowed on Charitable Institutions.—*Bal. Reg.*

A LAKE STORY—*good and true.*—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal says: A friend of mine built a good schooner, and through the request of his master workman, and presentation of a stand of colours, she was christened "Thomas H. Benton." She cannot get a load in any port on Lake Erie, even when there is freight to send, and the way she is jeered with 'T. H. Benton' flying at her mast head when in harbour, is a caution: are you loaded with yellow boys, will you take a load of shiners to Missouri, &c. and so on—her owner says she is in danger of being Lynched, and no how name cannot be altered except by an act of Congress, it has been suggested that he draw black lines around the magic name and write upon the flag "expunged."

SERVILITY OF CONGRESS.

At a late meeting of the Whigs at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mr. Fletcher, the member of Congress from that city, addressed the meeting. The following is extracted from his speech on the occasion. It is proper to state that Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, of whose abject servility he discourses:

"During the session, the business projects, upon which the House was called to act, came almost entirely from the Committee of Ways and Means. There are nine members of that committee, only two of whom are understood to be opposed to the general policy of the Administration. I suppose you would like to know the manner in which the business was arranged for the House. I will tell you the *ways*, the *means* you will see in due time. You will doubtless suppose that this Committee of Ways and Means has some duty to do;—some ways to devise, some means to find out; some plans to originate and mature for the action of the House. The committee, you imagine, look over the message, see what is recommended to be done for the benefit of the country; consult together as to the best measures; and lay the result of their deliberations before the House. Is this your idea, Mr. President? Is this what you think, fellow-citizens? If it is, I am sorry to inform you, that you labor under a very great mistake. I once entertained the same ideas; but I soon found my error. No such thing, sir—no such thing. The chairman of the committee steps up to the White House, and there receives from the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury, such bills as they wish to have passed by the House. The chairman puts the bills into his pocket, takes them to the committee; without any examination, the majority of the committee approve them; the minority can do nothing; the bills are presented to the House, and received as the doings of the committee.

"I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House, came to the House *ready drawn*, from the Executive. The Representatives are mere machines. Every measure is an Executive measure. I mean by the Executive, the President, and the heads of departments; the cabinet. They originate every thing, put every thing in the precise shape they wish, word for word, letter for letter, comma for comma; and the Executive majority in the House pass each bill forthwith, without alteration—and so far as depends upon them, without debate,—just as it comes from their masters at the White House.

"I had *heard* of Executive dictation—of Executive usurpation—of Executive patronage. I tho't that I had *seen* something of it: but till I visited the seat of Government, I had no conception of its true nature, of its vast extent. I solemnly warn you against this terrible concentration of power in the hands of the Executive! I see in it a most alarming danger—threatening, fearfully threatening the liberties of the country! Executive power has become a very Colossus, which bestrides the land from one end to the other;—and, fellow-citizens, if we do not overthrow it, most assuredly it will crush us; and in crushing us, in crushing the people, it will crush liberty, it will crush the constitution."

This, we believe, is a faithful picture of the mode of transacting business, which has prevailed at Washington for many years. The power and patronage of the Crown have corrupted the integrity and undermined the independence of the Representatives of the People. From being the guardians of popular rights and the uncompromising foes of Executive aggression, the two Houses of Congress, during the late gloomy reign, sunk into mere registries of the lawless and arbitrary will of the royal occupant of the White House. Instead of resisting Executive usurpation, ferreting out corruption and investigating the conduct of public functionaries, they surrendered every thing into the hands of the office-holders, and joined these worthies in their crusade against the liberties of the people. Under this system, the official corps, knowing by experience, that all enormities might be perpetrated with impunity, increased their insolence during the last year of Jackson's reign to a pitch of extravagance without a parallel since the latter days of the Roman Empire.—The refusal by the late President and his Heads of Department to permit the House of Representatives, the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate the condition and management of the Executive Departments, the climax to this flagitious system, and the tame acquiescence by the House in the haughty refusal, are fresh in the memory of the public. The office-holders could go no farther. They claimed the right of acting as they pleased, and claimed exemption from all accountability for their conduct.

But this state of things cannot much longer continue. It is too much for an enlightened and patriotic people to endure. A day of retribution is at hand. The corrupt palace-slaves, with Amos Kendall at the head, who have so long practised upon the easy yielding of the people, betrayed their confidence, robbed their Exchequer, and then mocked and derided them, will yet be made to pay a heavy penalty for all their offences. A slavish and unprincipled majority in Congress will no longer dare to screen official delinquents from the punishment due to their crimes. The friends of reform sustained by the "Earthquake" voice of the people, will demand and execute justice on the great political malefactors of the day. The myrmidons of power, however anxious, will be unable to oppose an efficient barrier to the calls for punishment against those who have committed so many wrongs on a great people. The investigation into official abuses, which, twelve months since, was denied by the then arrogant and exulting office holders to the Representatives of the People, can no more be withheld from an indignant and triumphant people.

It is a great and solemn duty, which the Whig Party owe to themselves, to history and to the people, to expose all the corruptions and abominations of the late Administration. They have now at this time an opportunity of signalizing their glorious triumph, and making it permanent by ejecting the reigning dynasty, because the election is three years off. But they should, by unfolding the dark tablet of the past to the public gaze, force this conviction on the popular mind, that their victory, over the corrupt faction in power, has been not less merited than glorious. That on their side are truth, justice and political integrity, and with their continued ascendancy are identified the glory and the welfare of the Republic. The popular mind must be brought to contemplate with ten-fold more abhorence the frightful reign of Andrew Jackson, than it ever did the dark reign of the elder Adams. And this can be easily and rightfully effected by a full and accurate exposition of the yet hidden abominations of that disgraceful era. The Whigs must at an early day, have a sweeping ascendancy in the National Legislature. The voice of the people has already willed them that ascendancy;—it will soon be respected. Then let the good work begin at the approaching session. Let the Whigs enter coolly, temperately and deliberately upon this great measure, which, whether viewed in reference to its present or prospective utility to them and to the country, soars far beyond the ephemeral expedients for the regulation of the currency.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Madisonian.

As the Sub-Treasury papers quote *principles* from the "Reformer Merchant," will they object to our copying the following *facts* from the N. Y. Express? The eastern governments, we believe, were quoted by Mr. Benton as examples of the Sub-Treasury system. To the paragraph concerning France, we might add, that this system is already in operation there, and requires to carry it forward one hundred thousand officers!* Are the people of this country ready to humiliate themselves to the condition of the following

HARD MONEY GOVERNMENTS!

NORWAY.

The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

SWEDEN.

The dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, and gruel without meat.

DENMARK.

The peasantry still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together, with the land on which they labor.

RUSSIA.

The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate. A large majority have only acreages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

POLAND.

In Poland the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of North Germany, Poland, or Denmark." The common food of the peasantry of Poland—"the working men"—is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.

AUSTRIA.

The nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during the day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

HUNGARY.

The nobles own the land, do not work, pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce to the church, and one-tenth to the lord whose land they occupy.

FRANCE.

Here the credit system is just making its appearance. It has been, and perhaps now may be called a *hard money* Government. Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread: they live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chesnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of the hired laborer in France is $37 50 for a man, $18,75 for a woman annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one-fifth of its nett product.

*It should also be added that France is about to try the benefits of a joint stock bank, under the management of Lafitte, the great French Banker and Financier, with a capital of fifty-five millions of francs! Long before the United States *falls back* upon the old hard money system, the people of France will probably have completely emerged from it.

THE U. S. BANK.

A late National Intelligencer closes an article on the conduct of the government and the Bank towards each other, with the following statements, which are equally creditable to the high sense of honor as to the ability of those who have the management of this much abused Institution:—*Fayt. Obs.*

More recently, it may be recollected, the same institution has been again vindictively assailed by the Government press upon allegations of its unwillingness to settle, on equitable terms with the Government for the amount of shares of its capital stock, belonging to the United States. An agreement was finally actually made, by which the bank agreed to pay, and the Treasury to receive in four annual instalments, one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-eight cents for every hundred of the nearly seven millions of the bank's stock belonging to the Government; thus securing to the Government a clear profit of more than fifteen and a half per cent. on the amount of its stock in the bank, in addition to the amount of profits which it has annually received in the shape of dividends.

We now come to the point to which we propose to ask the reader's attention.

The first of the *instalments*, thus agreed upon, has just fallen due. The date of the contract between the bank and the Government, under which it was payable, let it be borne in mind, was long before the suspension of specie payments, and the Bank of the United States might, if it chose, have answered the demands of the Government for performance of this contract in the same manner as the deposite banks did when asked for payment of the public money. But did the bank act upon this principle? Far from it. Long before this instalment became due—that is to say, five months ago—the bank, being called upon by the Navy Department, to help it out of a dilemma, by an advance of money on account of this contract, promptly agreed to do so, and did advance the money, to the amount of half a million of dollars, and placed it where the Department had occasion for it; asking and receiving for this service only the same interest on the sum advanced as the bank itself

had agreed to pay upon the contract debt to the Government.

It has just come to our knowledge that the remainder of the amount of the first instalment, due by the bank has been paid within the week before last, and in a manner so honorable to the bank that it deserves to be mentioned to its credit. The amount paid in advance, as above, (including interest,) for the use of the Navy Department, was $510,352 90. The amount paid in State transfer drafts and Treasury warrants received by the bank in course of its dealings, was $1,145,150 16. The balance of instalment, amounting to $592,459, was paid in specie; making a total amount of two millions one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty three dollars and seventy-seven cents.

We confess our gratification at being able to confess these facts, so honorable to an institution against which all the malice of party and all the power of the Government have been directed for the last five years. In the particulars of this transaction we have a noble and eloquent reply to the calumniators of the bank and a further confirmation of the arguments of those who have maintained the right against the wrong in all this controversy. We say the right against the wrong, and we say it confidently: for whatever doubt may have heretofore existed as to the right or the wrong side of the question of the utility and the value of a Bank of the United States, it is impossible to resist the evidence of successive facts, such as those which we have stated. With from fifteen to twenty millions of money in the Treasury, it cannot be denied that the Government was obliged to invoke the aid of the proscribed bank to make a payment of only half a million of dollars. Nor can it be denied that, after the Government has by law recognised the inability of the vaunted deposite banks to pay over a single dollar of the public money in any funds which it can use for its purposes, the Bank of the United States pays in specie at a rate far beyond its par value, for the Government shares of its stock, for which the bank originally received from the Government only a five per cent. stock.

Comparing and estimating such facts as these, we are enabled at once to estimate at their true value the gross misrepresentations with which the public ear has been so long abused, and the public opinion so far misled, in regard to the merits of that calumniated institution, the Bank of the United States.

[*From the Baton Rouge Gazette.*]

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.

A few days since a stranger accosted a negro man in the woods about seven miles above this town and inquired the distance to St. Augustine. The negro replied that he knew no place of that name, but that Baton Rouge was at a short distance. He was then asked the distance to the nearest physician and farm. The negro then pointed out the road to Mr. Nelleon's, where the stranger subsequently arrived. His denuded appearance and gentlemanly manners, attracted the notice of Mr. Nellson, who with kindness and humanity bestowed upon him every attention that his situation required. From his conversation it was ascertained that he is an officer of the U. S. Army,—Lieutenant C. B. Chalmers of the first Regiment of Artillery, lately stationed at St. Augustine, Florida. He states that the last recollection he has is of taking a ride, (which he was in the habit of doing every morning) in the vicinity of St. Augustine. It is surmised that he was thrown from his horse which caused a concussion of the brain, producing insanity, and in this state he crossed the peninsula of Florida, and wandered thus far.

He states that when he found himself in the woods and met the negro, it appeared to him that he was waking from a disagreeable dream. He has some faint recollection of being on a rail-road, but cannot account for his finding himself there. It is really wonderful that he should have escaped the tribes of hostile Indians in Florida, and sustained the privations of every kind which he must have encountered during his erratic wanderings until he reached this place. It will be gratifying to his friends and relatives to know that the officers at this post, the moment they learned the circumstances, had him removed to the garrison, where medical attendance, and every possible care has been extended to him.

Going into Business too Young.—It has been the wisdom of experienced minds, that a young man makes a great mistake by entering into business too young. Of the number who begin thus, how few succeed. They launch upon an untried sea, without a compass, a rudder or an oar, and they are soon tossed about at the mercy of every contending billow, or finally dashed in ruin on some rugged peak. To face the World, you must know the World. The youth who pounces by a single bound into the arena of commercial contention and competition, finds himself outshot by old marksmen in the exciting contest. He may be upon the issue, and with each loss be only the more excited by laying down his stakes, but he soon dies forlorn, game to the practiced *artiste*.

Proper ambition should not be checked; but let the youth learn the World before he undertakes to be of the World. Get its wisdom—aye get its worldly wisdom, for it is necessary to carry you successfully over the ocean of adventure.

More young men are ruined by rushing too precipitately into business—getting involved in debt, and finally breaking down under the load than in any other way. They are apt to go too fast for their prospects, and then their prospects go too fast for them. They should be enterprising but not foolhardy. They should aspire but not ascend at once to the clouds, for all aerial voyagers are apt to float as mere "castles in the air." —[*Sat. Courier.*]

A young man named *Neck*, has recently been married to Miss *Heels*. They are now, therefore, literally tied neck and heels together.

From the New York Express.

All Hail!—The Two Pollies in Afloat.

Among the numerous "*all hails*" of late, and we have had a "*hail storm*," none gives us more gratification than the information contained in the following Letter from our friend *Major Downing*.

The release of the "Two Pollies" from her long perilous position, is in our opinion a mere prelude to the escape of hundreds from the mud and quicksands in which they have been plunged,—the moral is a plain one—we hope it will not be lost.

We commend the proposition touching rejoicing to the Committee of 76. It is well to bear in mind that we are called on, not to imitate bad examples, but to set good ones. We believe that is the Major's notion, and the Major is knowing in all these matters.

ON BOARD THE TWO POLLIES, }
Rockaway, L. I. Nov. 11, 1837. }

To the Editors of the New York Daily Express:

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for sendin me the papers regularly—but I haint had time to write to you now for some time.

I believe my last letter tell'd you about the condition of Uncle Sam and his buttons; but I am not certin.

I have now the satisfaction to tell you—and you may tell it to all creation—that THE "Two Pollies" IS AFLOAT, and this is nigh upon the way it come about—Some weeks ago I got a letter from Uncle Joshua, telling me to keep a sharp look-out on the tides along about the beginnin of November—that they had had a pluzy high one down there in Maine—and shortly before that there was a considerable rise in Rhode Island, and it would sartinly be the SAME ALL ALONG SHORE—and accordin to his kalkilation, there would be a REAL SOUSER along by York State somewhere from the first to the middle of this month—and that if I ever expected to git the "Two Pollies" off, this was the time to keep a sharp look out, for Congress had done nothin to help at the *last* session, and might not at the next. And sure enuf, on the 6th, just at sunrise, it began to rise, and every followin tide kept goin a leetle beyond the last one; and by sundown of the 8th—" THE GLORIOUS 8TH NOVEMBER "—the Two Pollies begun to lift out of the sand, and roll—and to rights up she came on an even keel and swung off to her anker, which had been run out into deep water.

The next mornin the folks began to gather along shore, and every living critter who could git off, all come on board—and sich a time as we had there for a spell, I kalkiate haint been seen for many a day on board a vessel, round as ever in her hull, but wantin spars, sails, and riggin. My old friend Zekel Bigelow, was among the visiters, and nothin would do but he must deliver an address to the folks—and he is you know, a complete hand at that—and so up he got on the windlass, and did POUR IT OUT THERE for about half an hour, most awful. He stood like a teapot, one arm a kimbo and tother SPOUTIN—and sich a stream!! there was no gittin by it. He thanked EVERYBODY and EVERYTHING, that had any hand in gittin the Two Pollies off shore—he said the same causes would lift more folks out the mud than we had any notion on—for that the Two Pollies was not the only object that had been run on shore by the wickedness, and the ignorance, and the selfishness of SOME FOLKS, and when he come to speak of THEM FOLKS, and tell HOW AND WHY all this trouble had been brought on the country entirely by their WICKEDNESS, their IGNORANCE, and their WILFULLNESS, he just took up his swill tub and emptied the hull scrape on't right over em. I never in my born days heard the like.

After this address was over, we all *gave three times three* good hearty cheers, and the Two Pollies, she rolled from side to side, like a good natured laugher, first one scupper in, and then tother, just as though she was takin part in the fun, and which she had a right to do.

The Two Pollies, as I said afore, is sound in her hull, and all her ground tackle is as good as ever; but she wants refittin, and as yet, I am leetle puzzled to know which port to carry her to for an outfit. Some think she ought to be rigged on a *new plan*, and that a "convention of *riggers*" is to meet in New York on the 27th of this month, to fix upon a plan for rigging vessels generally. This being the case, I dont know but it is best to take the Two Pollies to New York, and let them all take a look at her, and then decide. I must say, I aint got much confidence in any "*new rig*," especially if it has any thing like an "*experiment*" about it—all I know about it is, the Two Pollies was a *clipper* in her day, and with the rig she had, and unless I am sarting that a change will be best, I wont give my consent. As the Two Pollies was never abandoned to the underwriters by the owners, who are all of the "*dont give up the ship*" order—there wont be any trouble on that score—but more of this in my next.

Well, now about the late elections. What in natur has got into folks? What has become of "the party?" Do tell, now, I want to know!—I have heern tell of knocking folks into the middle of next week"—but if the news I got is only half true, you wont find some folks for a good many weeks to come. "Seen a gittin up stairs," (as they say down in Georgia,) I never heern on afore—why it seems to me, them plagy Whigs have *heed out* tother party completely, and not left enuf for seed.

I here tell you are goin to have a jollification on this matter on the 23d inst. I must git the Two Pollies up to town by that time if possible, and take a hand in it—but I hope it will be one of that kind that will do *more good* than evil. Now I'll tell you what my notion is about it, and what *I* for one *mean* to do—I mean to make a kalkilation of what it would cost to *illuminate* the biggest house (if I had one) in the city,—then I would, instead of spendin this money in this way, just lay it by till the winter comes, and either take it myself, or give it to a ward committee to buy wood or coal for such families as by misfortune are suffering and destitute—I would make no distinction of party, but wherever there were found sufferin women and children, THERE I would go in and make an illumination in their stoves or fire places; this is the kind of *illumination* I hope every good Whig will go for, and take my word for it, it will bring BLESSINGS ON THE CAUSE and THE PARTY. This course will be rank poison to the *leaden demigogues* of the Loco Foco party—they are the chaps that tell the ignorant but honest poor that the Whigs are their very worst enemies, and some believe it, when it is well known—and none know it better than these Loco Foco leaders, especially the Buffalo tribe—that it is a rank lie. There are no people in the wide world more charitable than the American people. I know it,—and who dare deny it? Let any man go abroad—and then come home—and then hear what he says about it. Well then, if this is so, who is it gives liberally of the fruits of his industry—the man who has somethin, or the man who has nothin?—and yet we hear some of these Loco Foco dimigogues, who are too idle to work for an honest livin, talking round among the ignorant and the wicked and tellin 'em to join in the cry of down with the rich, and tryin, in fact, to make it appear a sin in any man to have more with his industry and virtue, than THEY have with their illumee and wicked ness. I dont like to trust myself to writin more on this matter, as my dander always begins to rise when I think on't.

But about this jollification talk'd on, I dont see that better could be done than the plan I propose,—and I hope something as nigh like it as possible will be adopted;—however, I dont know but we must have somethin by way of markin this election, and instead of an *illumination*, let a big gun tell the story from every hill top, 76 times—"*Slam, Bang*"—from the sea shore to the lakes and back again and I call on my friend Prentice, of the "Louisville Journal" away over in old Kentucky, to shatter the big thunder-cloud he promised a spell ago, to let all a vail rouser, and I hope every State will take its own time in jinin in with this victory, till it comes round thro' old Virginny, and let the last roar of the big guns be heard on the day when Congress gits together, jest to tell the folks there, that the wind has stiffened and its high time to tack ship.

And as regards returnin thanks for blessins receiv'd, the Governor has already appointed a day for a general thanksgivin all over the State, and if any man will read that "*proclamation*" now he will see that the Government had a notion that in addition to *good crops and good health good sound constitutional principles* would be established and now if all these aint worth being thankful for then are we most ungrateful. As a day then is appointed by the Governor, let us all as our good old fathers and grandfathers did before us, go to church and have a good sermon and jine in the services of praise and thanksgivin and then come home and git the family together, and invite in as many as there is room for and who haint got no family, and if there be any *pookins* in creation, I hope they wont be neglected, and I hope no man of the *rale grit* will, on that day, fail to top off a thanksgivin dinner, with a *gimmine pukin pie*, and do all in his power to see that his poorest neighbor has one too. I somehow feel sure things go right when *pookin* pies are respected; our pious and patriotic fathers patronized them—and so two things, in my mind, seem to hinge together so snug, and have hung together so long as Patriotism and *pookins*.

Your friend, and obt serv't,
J. DOWNING, Major.
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

True, but not Flattering.—The following picture of Mr. Van Buren, we copy from the National Gazette:

"We are among those who always foretold that Mr. Van Buren neither would nor could originate any statesman-like measure of policy; and that of all our public men he was the last fit to meet a crisis like the present. There are little men in all pursuits of life: quibbling lawyers; mechanical doctors; peddling merchants; martinets in the camp and drudges in the council; and to this class of little men does our present Chief Magistrate emphatically belong. When at the bar he held that intermediate rank between high and low, which all who are observers of the gradations of professional merit, so well understand. As a politician he was an expert man at expedients. As a Senator he never originated a great measure or made a great speech, and was confessed inferior, in point of nerve and talent, not only to the great men who represented New York in that body, but to his immediate predecessor and successor, to either Governor Marcy or Mr. Wright. As a Cabinet Minister he degraded the country by a single despatch, memorable only because it exposed our domestic broils to foreign observation.

As President, his first public act has been singularly characteristic; and in it, as in all beside, was manifested the same contracted spirit, the same purblind vision; a resort to the same inverted medium which 'belittles' every thing at which it is directed."

As a contrast, we find in the same article the following sketch of General Jackson:

"It was his fate to succeed a man of iron nerve and restless temper, and of that kind of masculine talent which often commands respect. No one could feel for Gen. Jackson, the contemptuous disregard which infirmity of purpose linked with moderate abilities inspires; and no one could deny the effect of contrast in all those particulars on the individual who succeeds him. Besides all fair allowance for the effect of this contrast, there are other circumstances which should not be lost sight of in our estimate of the capabilities of the Executive to meet the exigency which has been presented to him."

Bottling up light.—Many philosophers have strenuously argued in favor of the materiality of light; but if the following statement from a London paper be true, (for which we do not vouch) the theory is exploded. An ingenious chemist in France, having found after many experiments, that a void produced by electricity in a glass vessel became luminious, has at last succeeded in forming a long bottle of three inches by thirty, from which having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted, being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes as that of the Sun.

Queer Effects of Trepidation.—It is said that on the night of the fire in the Howard street House, (Boston, Mass.,) two strangers who lodged in the same room, jumped out of bed, at the alram of fire, and both grabbed the same pair of pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus, chained together, like galley slaves, they got into the street and cried fire lustily.

Taking snuff a proof of respectability.—A bandanna filled with good rappee, found upon a couple of pickpockets made the London police man declare it was in his view an evidence the article belonged to a "respectable person."

Macadamizing is given up in London. Oxford street, under this process is to be paved with stone (why not with wood!) as much more economical.—*N. York Star.*

MOB VIOLENCE IN BOSTON.

It is with the most poignant regret that we have learnt the outrages of which the subjoined articles furnish the details. They cannot be read without shuddering. It may be true, as stated in the ensuing paragraphs, that the abettors of "the abolition press" are chiefly responsible for this affray; but no friend to "the supremacy of the laws" can hold guiltless those who, according to the account before us, excited a mob to assail private property, and even mounted ladders and set fire to a building containing a vast amount of the property of unoffending individuals.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, NOV 10.

Abolition Excitement at Alton.—We subjoin the following copy of a letter from a friend at Alton:

"ALTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

"The curse of Abolitionism has again fallen upon our town. Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, a fourth abolition press was landed from the Missouri Fulton, and put into Godfrey, Gilman, and Co.'s warehouse under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day of yesterday much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected, with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some eighteen or twenty friends of the cause, and, when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window, and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace, infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon) by Mr. Lovejoy, when he (Mr. L.) received a mortal wound from some one of the assailants. Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To-day we have peace and quietness, and trust in God it may continue."

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the crowd attacked the house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. about eleven o'clock in the night, but, finding it defended, they retired. In a short time afterwards the attack was renewed. At each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the press. Those in the house having refused to give up possession, and having expressed their determination to resist, it was resolved by the assailants to set fire to the building. For this purpose a ladder was raised, and a fire kindled on the roof. The fire when first kindled did not burn freely, and a second person ascended to add fuel to it.—Whilst he was in the act of ascending the ladder the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came out of the [illegible] stood opposite the southwest corner of [illegible] ing. He fired from this position several [illegible] the man ascending, but without effect. [illegible] from behind a pile of lumber on the wharf [illegible] fired at Mr. L.: the gun was charged with two balls, both of which entered Mr. L.'s body, one or in the chest. Mr. L. dropped the gun he was in the act of firing, ran up into the house, and, as he reached the clerk's room, fell on the threshold and expired instantly.

Those in the house now proposed surrendering, if the fire was put out. The crowd without ascended and carried water in their hats to extinguish the flames. The doors were then thrown open, and as the crowd rushed in, two guns were fired by some of those entering. The ball from one of the guns lodged in the ankle of a Mr. Roff, one of the defenders of the house, and it is yet doubtful whether he will not lose his leg. The other ball lodged in the foot of Mr. Walter. Several other persons in the house were injured, in attempting to escape. As soon as the crowd had gained possession they took the press, broke it up into many pieces, and threw it into the river. All then dispersed and by two in the morning the town was again quiet.

The Mayor, we learn, was on the ground attempting to arrest the disturbance, but without any effect. He narrowly escaped being wounded or killed, as a ball perforated his hat.

Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Bishop were both interred yesterday, and every thing seemed to indicate that the storm had subsided. Report states that Mr. L. on the evening preceding his death had agreed to leave Alton, and remove his press, but was dissuaded by Dr. Beecher and some others from doing so, on the ground that the war had been commenced there, and must be terminated there.

If the press had not been surrendered, a large amount of property must have been destroyed, as the stone house in which the press was, contained *more* than a $100,000 worth of goods, exclusive of the value of the building.

Every one must regret this unfortunate occurrence, but the guilt of the transaction will ever rest with those who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. They were warned time after time of the consequences, and urged, by every consideration, not to press the attempt; but to all they turned a deaf ear, and public opinion will hold them responsible for the fatal consequences.—*Nat. Int.*

Anecdote in the 9th Ward.—A soldier of the Revolution approached the ballot box with his tickets folded in an envelope; he was instructed by the Inspector to separate the State from the County tickets. He did so, and in the act he accidently let one fall, which was picked up and presented to him by a young loco-foco, with the remark—"Verplanck! oh, I see, *old man*, you do not vote for the Van Buren party." "Vote for Van Buren?" said the soldier of Yorktown! "No! *young infant*, I have in my life, voted for George Washington! I cannot serve God and Mammon." The infant retired.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

Wheat.—There has been a further rise in Wheat in Baltimore. The American of Monday says:—"A further rise in the price of wheat took place on Saturday. A parcel of 1000 to 1200 bushels good red, just imported in the brig Siegmund Cæsar, from Bremen, being all she bought, was sold at two dollars and ten cents per bushel."

A lady in New York advertises for a "divine, jovial, serious, bold, majestic, inoffensive, scientific, nimble husband." The editor of the Wheeling Times says she describes him exactly, and speaks for a chance.

The Theatrical Benefit of Samuel Woodworth the infirm Poet, which took place in New York, a few nights since, yielded about $3000 nett. President Van Buren, it is said, has made him a donation of $200.

PATHOS.—A provincial paper, describing the effects of the late storm, observed that it shattered mountains, tore up oaks, dismantled churches, laid whole villages waist, and *overturned a hay stack.*

[illegible] days since, and put together a meeting of the [illegible] C. C. Cambreleng was present, and closed the passage of a resolution that the next meeting of the Legislature should instruct the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge to resign his seat in Congress. We further learn that he went from this to Albany, and had a meeting called there, at which the resolutions passed at New York were approved and adopted. As these resolutions were passed under the impression that the Democracy of Numbers were with them, and as they have proved to be with the Whigs throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State, we expect Cambreleng's resignation, in conformity with his own political creed; and we do not see how, as an honorable man, he can continue to hold office under such circumstances—and Mr. Wright, we expect, will follow suit. As an old East India hunter once said, "It is excellent sport to hunt a tiger, but it is the very devil when the tiger turns about and hunts you."

Columbia County, New York, is the birth place of Mr. Van Buren. A report was circulated that his defeat in that county was caused by there being three tickets.—A letter to the New York Commercial puts this matter right. The writer says "you will please correct the statement in the Commercial of Friday, that there were three tickets run in this county. You destroy wholly the effect of our signal triumph.—There were but two tickets. Let the fact ring throughout "creation," that Van Buren was routed in his native county in a fair contest. Majority against us, last year, 700.

A Sub-Treasury Operation.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of a sub-[illegible] transaction in that city, which is [illegible] office [illegible] where about [illegible] purchased [illegible] Philadelphia," [illegible] ceived the handsome premium of $750!

Ohio Pork.—The Lebanon Star says that they have now and then heard of [illegible] dollars per hundred being offered for pork. In Cincinnati we do not learn of any contracts having been entered into, but we are satisfied that our merchants will buy sparingly at that price. The country is full of pork, and the markets is abundantly supplied at cheap rates. Nearly every other wagon (and there are generally from two or three hundred in the market spaces,) contains many hogs. *Porkers*, as young roasters are called, which last year sold readily at one dollar and 25 cents, are plenty at from 62½ to 75 cents each.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

Pork.—A vast number of hogs have already past this place for the Georgia market. For several weeks, drove after drove have passed through our town every day. We are not sure if some of these Porkers had not better change their course. The Georgia market is represented to be ruinously low. SIX DOLLARS gross, is said to be about the average price.—*Texas Journal.*

Abolitionists Discomfited.—An Anti-Slavery Convention was recently held at Alton, Illinois. The object of the call was to get up an excitement on the subject of abolitionism, under the guise of advocating free discussion. When the delegates assembled, and the officers were appointed, a committee was deputed to draw up resolutions. The majority of the committee reported in favor of "immediate abolition." The report of the minority consisted of a single resolution declaring that slavery was a right recognised by the Constitution, and a subject with which neither Congress nor the non-slaveholding States had any right to interfere: that there existed no constitutional right in Congress or the States to destroy the holder's right of property in the slave, except with the consent of the owner, and upon paying him a just equivalent therefor; that Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. This resolution was debated in Committee of the Whole until a late hour in the evening, when it was reported to the Convention without amendment. After it was reported, a motion was made that the report be adopted without discussion. This prevailed by a very large majority, and a further motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*. And thus exploded the schemes of the abolitionists.—*Nat. Int.*

News for the Ladies.—La Vaubelien, a new and beautiful article for ladies' dresses is leading the fashion in New York. It is silk and worsted stuff, of different shades and figures, exhibiting on the surface a mask flowers of great variety. It is said to be at once rich and tasteful.

Mrs. Hale says, in one of her sensible essays, "How unfortunate it is for the happiness of young females, that since to understand household cares is such an indispensible accomplishment for a woman, it cannot be rendered a fashionable one."

Charlotte:

Friday, December 1, 1837.

☞ See our first page. Our readers will find several interesting articles there.

☞ On Friday last, Winter seemed to have set in upon us with all its dreariness—and about the middle of the day we had quite a snow storm, which lasted about half an hour. Friday night was unusually cold for so early in the season, for some paper sent in our office about 9 o'clock, was frozen at one corner next morning. On Saturday morning, at sun up the thermometer was 10° below the freezing point. The weather has moderated since.

☞ *The Printer.*—We believe there is no class in society that labors under so many difficulties as the Printer. Hardly an article is inserted but some one is found to object to it—and let his desire to please be ever so great, it is a matter impossible. We were led to these remarks by a circumstance that happened to us last week. One among our oldest subscribers called on us and said that he wanted to have his paper stopped and that he intended to stop all his other North Carolina papers. We waited to hear his reasons, and found that because the Editors had had the presumption to hold a Convention he intended to withdraw his support, and made as much fuss about it as if the Editorial fraternity had met to consult upon a plan to steal away the liberties of the people, instead of adopting rules and regulations for the benefit of the community at large. We were the more surprised at this individual, because he [illegible] such effected by our [illegible] very seldom [illegible] than the [illegible] public [illegible] instructed [illegible] on this subject.

☞ *New Paper.*—A new paper has reached us called "The Owl." It is published at Buzzard Roost, by Dick Dashall, editor and proprietor. It has made quite a stir in our little community, and the Editor appears acquainted with things that has transpired in our town. It takes very well. He requests an exchange, which we will oblige him with, if he will let us know his direction. The Editor had better appoint an agent in Charlotte, as we heard of several that wished to subscribe. We heard of one person going up into the Courthouse yards for the purpose of subscribing, and hooted away like a fine fellow. We shall give some extracts from it in our next.

☞ We regret to learn that Capt. Wm. Cook in this county, had his Mills burnt down a week or two since. Loss between 4 and $5000. The fire supposed to have originated from accident, as the miller was at work until a late hour.

☞ A fire occurred in Salisbury on the night of the 17th ult. It commenced in a stable lately belonging to C. W. West and destroyed the stable and barn of the Mansion House, the kitchen of Mr. Board and the stables of the Farmer's Inn. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Stabling has been furnished by the citizens to enable the two taverns to accommodate all who may call on them.

☞ *New York Election.*—The result of the New York election can now be stated with all essential accuracy, every county in the State having been heard from. In the fifty-six counties, there was a Whig gain (from last election) in all except two, which are heavy Whig counties, and therefore probably made no exertion to bring out their whole strength. The Legislature is divided as follows:

	Whigs.	Van Buren.
Senate	10	22
Assembly	101	27
	111	49

Last year, the entire Legislature consisted of 99 Whigs, and 131 Van Buren men.

The Whig relative gain, therefore, in the Legislature is 144. The Whig absolute gain 72.

The Whig numerical gain, at this election, over the electoral vote of last Fall, is 47,792 votes.

Massachusetts Election.—Returns from all the towns in this State but six give the following result of the election for Governor:

For Edward Everett (Whig)	32,658
For Marcus Morton (Van)	28,824
Everett's majority,	18,234

Whig gain since last year about 12,000. The six (40 in number) is unanimously *Whig*—a thing unprecedented heretofore.

Michigan Election.—It is believed that Stevens Mason, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority. It is doubtful which party has a majority in the State Legislature. The returns are incomplete.

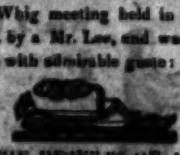
Mississippi Election.—Returns have been received from one county (De Soto) in which the vote stands thus:

For Governor.	
McNutt (V. B.)	182
Morgan (Whig)	143
For two Members of Congress.	
Prentiss (Whig)	181
Word do	163
Claiborne (V. B.)	165
Chelson do	165

☞ *Result of Elections.*—The New York Journal of Commerce furnishes a summary view of the elections which have taken place since November 1836, when Mr. Van Buren was elected President of the United States, which, as connected with the Fall elections of the same year, exhibits the most wonderful and astonishing revolution in public sentiment ever known, in this or any other country, within so short a period. Annexed is an abridged statement, for the information and encouragement of the Whig party:

	1836.		1837.	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Connecticut		2,967 maj.		2,297 maj.
Rhode Island		144	1,091 maj.	
Maryland maj.	1,442		1,657	
N. Carolina	5,007		5,719	
Mississippi		110		3,875
Tennessee	8,327		19,589	
Kentucky	8,096		9,657	
Pennsylvania		14,722		7,573
Indiana	5,801		16,000	
Arkansas		2,116		1,642
Michigan		3,289		1,131
Vermont	4,312		4536	
New Jersey	545		1,993	
Alabama		13,600		4,109
Georgia		2,571	800	
Maine		9,234	200	
New York,		29,474	23,000	
Massachusetts	5,939		18,500	
	42,480	77,618	101,876	20,426
		42,480	20,426	
V. B. maj. in 1836		35,138	81,438 Whig maj. in 1837.	
			35,138	
			116,596 Who can!	

☞ The following *good hit* at our Democratic President and his "illustrious predecessor," taken from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, was read at the Whig meeting held in Baltimore on the 15th ult. by a Mr. Law, and was received by the audience with admirable gusto:



FOR THE DESERTS OF ARABIA.

FASHION FREE.

The fine ship Martin Van Buren, built at Kinderhook, Andrew Jackson commander, Thomas Benton sailing master, will leave for the Desarts of Arabia, wind and weather permitting, on the 23d inst. She has been lately hove out—her bottom well scraped—has had a complete overhauling, and is in fine order for the voyage. The cuisine, it is supposed, will be excellent, as the whole Kitchen Cabinet will be on board. Loco Focos, and all others dissatisfied with the recent election, are requested to be on board early, and to take with them a supply of the precious metals, as hickory leaves, called shin-plasters, will not pass current among the Arabs. As banks and the credit system are unknown in the Deserts they will not be able to trade on "borrowed capital," and will have to break. It is a "perish commerce—perish credit" kind of a country; and it is considered advisable to put passengers in possession of facts, that they may be prepared. The pious David, it was at one time supposed, would have taken passage in her; but since the election he has declared for the Whig steamboat Constitution, and is determined that his consistency shall square with—his interest. Arrangements were made to take the Journal on board, but as it won't go, there is room left for the Globe, or the Evening Post.—Applications for passage may be made to the Democratic Whigs, at their office in Masonic Hall in the city of New York, where the way they do things is a caution—or at the Hermitage, to the Rearing Lyon.

☞ The Legislature of New Jersey, now in session, adopted a large number of resolutions, concerning the policy and conduct of the administration; among them we find the following:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Senate of the U. S. of the 28th March, A. D. 1834, which declares "that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, assumed authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," meets the decided approbation of this legislature; and we regard the expunging of that resolution from the journals of the Senate as an open infraction of one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and of most dangerous tendency.

We hope the time is soon coming when this resolution shall again be restored on the Journal of the Senate, and the "Great Expunger" expunged from that body, no more to dishonor it with his presence.

☞ A meeting was held in Charleston on the 11th ult. at which the Mayor presided. He stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the Legislature on the subject of abolishing the existing law for the imprisonment of debtors. He thought this a highly desirable and praiseworthy object, and congratulated his fellow-citizens that the subject was exciting that public attention which it deserved. The following resolution, among others, were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, imprisonment of the person should be regarded as a punishment, and as such, should be visited only on fraud and crime, that to incarcerate the body of the honest insolvent debtor, is to punish misfortune without trial or conviction, which is not only a cruel injustice, but an unauthorized exercise of legislative power; and that to tear the unfortunate debtor from his home and his pursuits, is to deprive his family of the means of support, to fasten reproach upon his good name, and by breaking down his energy and pride of character, to cut him off from the hope of retrieving his condition, all which is calculated by the natural and inevitable tendency of this, to aggravate the evils of pauperism and wretchedness in the community, and to multiply the public burdens already sufficiently onerous.

☞ *Liberality.*—Eleven hundred dollars was appropriated by the Stock Exchange, to different associations, in the city of New York, for the relief of widows, orphans and the sick.

☞ *The Freedom of Elections.*—The Carlisle Herald and Expositor of Tuesday gives the following as the substance, if not the very words, of a letter despatched from Washington to that place, a couple of weeks previous to the late election. How many other similar letters were sent, or remittances made, into this Senatorial district, can only be guessed; but we rejoice to say that in this instance the effects of this corruption were vain, as Mr. Pearson was re-elected to the Senate by a handsome majority:

Washington City, Sept. —, 1837.

"It is all important that Pearson should be defeated, or, in the event of his success, the bank will be sustained, and, in case of his defeat, it must fall. * * * * If money is necessary for his defeat let us be know, and it shall be sent. * * * *

☞ The celebration of the Whig victories is to be carried on in the most magnificent style on the 22d. The Committee of 76 has reported a plan of operations, embracing salutes of four hundred guns at sunrise, four hundred at sunset, and two hundred at 9 o'clock in the evening. The salutes are to be kept up at all the cities and towns between the city of New York and Buffalo. The shipping and steamboats to be dressed with flags during the day, and to be illuminated at night, and the boats, thus lighted up, to play through the waters during the evening. Masonic Hall, Broadway House, and other places of meeting of the Whigs, to be lighted up. The Theatres, Hotels, and all places of public amusement, to be illuminated. The bells to ring a merry peal at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. Fire works, beacon-lights, and bonfires, to be raised at suitable points—and salutes of artillery to be returned from Bergen Heights, New Jersey, and other places in the vicinity.

This splendid and exhilarating scene will exceed any thing of the kind since the peace of 1815. Committees from other cities will be present, and mingle their congratulations.—*Rich. Whig.*

☞ To prove the fallacious character of the excuse of the Administration presses, that the defeat of the party was owing to the influence of the Banks, it is only necessary to state a single fact, which we find in the New York Star. Of the *few* Regency members elected, ALL are sure most of them are from Bank counties. The thirteen counties which have no banks, return a majority of Whigs—11 Whigs to 8 Regency. Last year, they sent but 4 Whigs and 15 Regency Men!—The result, therefore, shows, that the triumph is even more important than the Whigs themselves at first believed it. It was achieved, because reason has resumed its empire over prejudice and passion. The accumulated and accumulating outrages of the Administration were too gross and monstrous for further endurance.—*R. Whig.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLOTTE.

It is a matter of notoriety that an unusual degree of sickness has prevailed in our village during the past summer and fall; and that in former seasons, as well as in the past, *certain portions* of this town have been *peculiarly liable* to the prevalence of bilious diseases.

The site of the village itself, and the shape of the country adjacent, are far from being such as would lead a competent observer to the opinion that the place is naturally insalubrious. It therefore becomes an obvious inquiry, and one of deep and personal concern to all our citizens, "ARE THERE IN OUR MIDST, OR IN OUR VICINITY, ANY LOCAL CAUSE OR CAUSES, TO WHICH THESE VISITATIONS OF SICKNESS MAY BE JUSTLY ASCRIBED?"

The firm conviction of many is, that due attention to this inquiry would lead to the most important results. Certainly, if such causes do exist, it is our most imperative duty, at any expense, to discover and remove them. The sufferings and expence of sickness, the health and lives of our families and our fellow-citizens, are treasures whose value cannot be weighed against gold and silver.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." The simple object of these suggestions is, to invoke the attention of all our citizens to the important subject, with a view to secure their immediate and concentrated action upon it. I hope it will not be thought obtrusion therefore, if I propose that a general meeting of the citizens be holden, and a suitable committee appointed to prosecute the foregoing inquiry; and, provided such cause or causes, as are therein contemplated, should be found to exist, to report on the best measures for their removal.

Will you take this suggestion into consideration, and interchange your thoughts upon it, with others? If the plan advanced, does not accord with your views—still, *think* about it, and *talk* about it, and adopt some better one, and execute it with promptness and energy. The sales of the Apothecary and the charges of the Physicians, for the last three months, will show that delay cannot be innocent.

A. CITIZEN.

Charlotte, Nov. 29, 1837.

BOAST NOT OF TO-MORROW.

An address was issued in this City, on the eve of the last Presidential Election, which contributed not a little to Mr. Van Buren's successful Vote in North Carolina. Among other things, that address contained the following boast:

"The ruin which was predicted in consequence of a removal of the deposites from the United States' Bank, has not befallen the country—the evils which were foretold as a necessary result from the other prominent measures of the Government, have not overtaken us. The whole land is covered with plenty and prosperity."

The writer of this passage can no longer boast that the land is prosperous and happy. The evils predicted by the Whigs, in consequence of the removal of the Deposites, have come to pass, and the ruin, so eloquently foretold by them, *has overtaken us.*—*Raleigh Register.*

Federal Court.—This body adjourned only on Saturday evening, having had before it much important business on the Civil docket. The two individuals mentioned in our last, as implicated in a charge of mail Robbery, were both acquitted—Smith, because the Grand Jury ignored the bill, and Loftis, because the only testimony against him was his own confessions, made under *duress*; and therefore rejected by the Court. —*Ral. Register.*

The Comptroller's Report—On the state of Public Finances, has been made to the Governor of the State, agreeably to an act of the last session of the Legislature, and will be spread before the public without delay. We shall endeavor to publish the greater part of this important document in our next paper.—*Ral. Star.*

Anecdote.—The late Dr. West having married a very *tall* lady, whose name was Experience, was asked his opinion of matrimony; to which he replied, that by long Experience he found it a very comfortable thing.

We learn, from notices which we see in the Southern papers, that Mr. Cheves has, in a letter to a friend, given his views at large in relation to the sub-Treasury scheme, to which it appears, he is strongly opposed. The letter has been published, but we have seen no paper containing it. It is spoken of, by those who have seen it, as an argument of surpassing ability, as we doubt not it is, and we shall place it before our readers as soon as we meet with a copy of it.—*National Intelligencer.*

An Appropriate Celebration.—We are glad to see that a spirit of charity is uppermost in the minds of those whose party has recently been victorious in New York. Instead of appropriating large sums to be wasted in illuminations, bonfires, the firing of cannon, and other noisy but useless ceremonies, the Whigs of Philadelphia have passed the following noble resolutions.—*Balt. Transcript.*

Resolved, That the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia will celebrate the recent glorious triumph of Whig principles in the State of New York, by appropriating the sum which a Festival (on a liberal scale) would cost, to the poor of the city and county, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That as a Town Meeting of our Democratic Whig fellow-citizens has been called for this very purpose, we deem it expedient to leave all the necessary arrangements to be made by them, assuring them of our cordial co-operation in any measures they may devise.

Georgia Senators.—The Milledgeville Recorder states that Mr. Cuthbert has long been anxious to retire from the Senate of the United States, and will certainly do so during the present session of the Georgia Legislature. And, as Mr. King will also resign, the Legislature will have two Senators to elect. It adds a rumor that Mr. Forsyth may be a candidate for the Senate; and says that "should he desire the office, he will obtain it without difficulty."—*Enquirer.*

Mattamuskeet Lake.—An act was passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, appropriating $8,000 for draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde county. We are gratified to learn that this is in a fair way of being done, and at a cost considerably below the sum appropriated. A Canal, three miles long, and forty feet wide, has been dug, and the draining of the Lake commenced about three weeks ago. In the first ten days, it is estimated that the whole Lake fell two inches and of course, as the body of water diminishes, the rapidity of the fall will increase. When it is borne in mind, that from *twenty* to *sixty thousand* acres of Land will, probably be redeemed by this experiment and reduced fit for cultivation, and that, too, of the most fertile quality, the Legislature may well be commended for the exercises of a judicious economy.—*Ral. Register.*

Intemperance.—During the late Superior Court, we remarked, that nearly every case that came before the Grand Jury, was in some way or other, directly or indirectly, connected with intemperance!—*Fay. Obs.*

The People's Currency.—The U. S. Ship Peacock returned to Norfolk a week or two ago, after a three years' cruise, and the hardy crew, who had buffeted the billows for that long period, were paid off in *Paper!!* They entreated to be allowed specie enough to pay their expenses to their homes; but no: the officer informed them that the Government had provided no such funds to pay them with, though it requires such from its debtors, and pays out such to a favored few, as members of Congress, government officers, &c. Such conduct required no comment, other than that bestowed on it by the results of the ballot box.—*ib.*

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past year, contain the following statement of the numbers, according to the reports of the several conferences, viz:

	Whites.	*Colored.*	*Indian.*	*Total.*
This year,	570,123	76,240	2,695	638,157
Last year,	564,974	83,296	2,933	653,039

A Connecticut paper terms John Quincy Adams an "*antimasonic neutral, milk and water*" member of Congress! Milk and water!—crabapple and vinegar, more like. —*N. Y. D. News.*

DIED

In Eatonton, Ga., on the 18th ult., of apoplexy, Mr. THOMAS HOLTON, (father of the editor of this paper,) in the 78th year of his age. The deceased was born in Philadelphia but removed early in life to Richmond, Va., where he resided the greater part of his time until 1817, when he removed to Salisbury, N. C. and removed from that place to Eatonton. He was an industrious man and followed his business to the last although his sight had nearly failed him. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and we have often heard him say that he was in several battles during that eventful struggle, in one of which he was wounded. He has now met his last enemy, and we hope he has come off more than conqueror through our Lord Jesus Christ. He has left six children to mourn his loss—and only one was present to perform the last sad offices to a departed parent.

The Salisbury papers and the Richmond Whig will confer a favor by inserting this notice.

At West Point, N. Y. on the 25th ult., of pluriesy, Cadet AUGUSTUS M. DAVIDSON, son of John Davidson, Esq. of this county.

In Cabarrus Co., on the 19th ult., at the residence of his son, John Phifer, after a long and painful illness, Col. MARTIN PHIFER, in the 82d year of his age. He has left a numerous offspring to mourn his loss—Death hath terminated the earthly existence of one who bore a distinguished part in the struggle for American Independence, and one among the few, if not the last of the officers of the Revolutionary Army belonging to the North Carolina Continental Line.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says that, "a few days ago, our impression was, that a majority of the Republican party in Virginia was in favor of the Sub Treasury scheme but the information we have received, induces us to believe, that the current is running the other way."

Importance of a Single Vote.—A gentleman in this city, from Plymouth, not getting through with his business until after the departure of the stage, took a chaise for home, feeling, as he did, the importance of even one vote. That town, it will be seen, gave a Whig majority of one vote.—*Boston Courier.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A Three Day's Meeting will commence in this place on Friday night, (1st Dec.) by the Rev. Jas. Thomas and the Rev. Mr. Nowlan.

Lost

ON Sunday the 12th inst. between Charlotte and Sugar Creek Church, a Silver Case and Knife in it—the owners name is on it. Any person finding the same and leaving it at Mr. Leroy Spring's store, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

Nov. 29, 1837.

Large & Splendid Stock of GOODS.

Taylor & Chaffin

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive an extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

of every description and style—which are and will be offered on the most accommodating terms to punctual dealers,—being anxious to sell for Cash large discounts will be allowed to such as pay the ready down. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment for goods.

Charlotte, Nov. 30, 1837.

Public Sale.

I WILL offer at Auction, on Thursday, the 14th of December next, all the

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

belonging to the estate of Guy Maxwell, dec'd., on a credit until next Fall. People would do well to attend, as the sale will continue until all are sold, and bargains will be given.

WM. MAXWELL, *Executor.*

Maxwell's Store, Nov. 27, 1837. 174

River Lands for Sale.

THE following tracts on the Catawba River, in Mecklenburg county, belonging to the estate of Jas. Latta, dec'd. The tract on which the deceased resided, containing **320** acres of good land, bounded by the Catawba River for nearly a mile, under good fence and well timbered, eleven miles North-west of Charlotte, and 2 miles West of Hopewell Church. On said plantation there is a good two story Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, unusually well built, and arranged more conveniently than on most places in this country. There is a Well at the house and a good Spring near.

—ALSO—

One half of a **Fishery**, called Penny's, within less than a mile of the house which will be attached to this place or not as the purchaser chooses.

—ALSO—

A tract called the Moore Place, within two hundred yards of the above tract, containing **100** acres, on which is a first rate Meadow and good wood land—lies well.

—ALSO—

Another tract, called the Dunn and Prim Place, containing **320** acres. This place lies well, has a good Meadow and good wood land.

The above lands will be sold privately before the Tuesday of next January Court, or be offered on that day at Auction, at the Courthouse in Charlotte. Rufus Reid will show or have the above lands shown to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT LATTA, } *Executors.*
RUFUS REID, }

Dec. 1, 1837. 181

Negro Hiring.

AT the plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., on the first day of January next, I will hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber will hire out, to the highest bidder, on the 1st of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for the term of one year, the Negroes belonging to George Means.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

Two Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., an indented apprentice to the Carpenter's Business, by the name of *Benjamin Cline*—he had on when he left a blue jeans suit and a white hat, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as I am determined to put the law in force against any one so doing. Any one returning the said boy to me shall receive the above reward and no thanks.

JAMES B. MORRIS,

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 29, 1837. 176

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Tomb of the mighty dead!
Sacred to every tree
That waves above thy bed,
Or whistles its hymn on thee!
While full Potomac flows,
Bright 'neath Mount Vernon's sun,
Honour'd by friends and foes,
Rest here, in blest repose,
WASHINGTON!

Sons of our pilgrim sires,
Sons of our bondless west,
Ye, whom the tropic fires
Or the cold Isles lull to rest,
Meet here as brothers meet,
Round a loved hearth stone:
Meet in communion sweet,
Here at your father's feet—
WASHINGTON!

He of Helena's rock
Hath an enduring name,
Entwined in battle shock,
Sculptured in blood and flame;
But where the mother at her knee
Teacheth her cradled son
Lessons of liberty,
Shall he not lisp of thee,
WASHINGTON!

TO THE LADIES OF THESE UNITED STATES.

We are about to solicit an influence the most powerful and irresistible that can be brought to bear upon any question affecting the hopes and destinies of man, in his social and domestic capacity. It has been well observed, "that no vice can gain ground to any extent unless sanctioned by females." Females! like ourselves, you have recommended and sanctioned the *Drunkard's Drink!* You have lent the weight of your example and influence in fostering and encouraging the drinking customs of society. The poisoned chalice presented by your hand, has thrown around it another and a more bewitching enchantment; thousands and millions by your persuasions, overcome by your entreaties, have learnt to sip of the cup, who, in the bitterness of a *Drunkard's Death*, have drunk it to its dregs. You did not intend to make drunkards, no, you did it ignorantly; when you presented the cup, you suspected not the serpent that lay coiled at the bottom. But the days of ignorance have passed away, and the light of a NEW day has been revealed. The discovery has been made, that *from moderate drinking proceeds all the intemperance* that afflicts and desolates our land. This truth, in the freshness of its immortality, is going forth into the world, and under its Blessed and heavenly teachings, *thousands* have enlisted under the banner of *total abstinence*. A war of extermination has been commenced with the agents of intoxication, and the iron reign of intemperance will, we trust, speedily come to an end. Ladies, without your support and assistance our task is hopeless, and the day of universal freedom, will never dawn upon our race. Will you then assist us? Assist us in saving our country from an awful and overwhelming ruin. Assist us in raising the voice of warning to those who are just entering upon the path which leads to destruction and the grave. Assist us in raising the lost and miserable drunkard from his poverty, and misery, and rags, to comfort, and happiness, and respectability. Assist us in binding up the broken heart, and drying up the tears of his miserable wife, and feeding and clothing his naked and famishing offspring. Our contest is that of truth against error, of virtue against vice, of happiness against misery. On which side will you exert your sweet and restraining influence; let it, we beseech you, be exerted, for our bleeding and suffering humanity, for this cause of philanthropy and love. Around this cause you can throw an halo of smiles and loveliness, and upon your path you can shed the light of love and affection. Cheered and encouraged by you, our zeal will be enkindled afresh, our energies will receive a new and a fresh impulse, and we shall move forward with a bolder and loftier purpose to certain victory and triumph. The temperance cause has an especial claim upon you. Think of the vast number of your own sex, (and remember they are your sisters,) who through intemperance are lost to virtue, and happiness, and heaven. Think of the hopes that are desolate, which but for intemperance might be filled with purity and love. Think of the broken hearted wives, and disconsolate mothers, which it has made; or, go *yourselves*, and visit the habitations of the drunkard, behold the sufferings of the victims, listen to their tale of misery and woe, and we think your will no longer hesitate to give your assistance to a society, which is seeking by one grand and mighty effort, to banish the cause and consequence of all these evils forever from the earth.

When the cause of the suffering and oppressed is plead, you sympathize with their sorrows and wrongs, and put forth an effort for their deliverance. There are in these United States more than 500,000 drunkards bound by a slavery most degrading and cruel. A slavery which not only binds the body, but enslaves the soul.

Females of America! what say you? Do you wish these drunkards shall be free? Will you heartily engage in the sacred cause of liberty? Be yours then the *pledge* of "abstinence from *all* intoxicating liquors," and you will achieve the noblest triumphs and gather the fairest laurels.

"'Tis liberty calls you, friends of freedom! arise,
'Tis liberty calls you! re-echo the skies."

The man who has nothing good to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under ground. *Verbum sat.*

NOTICE.

THE firm of Polmont & Allen was dissolved on the 19th, September last, those having claims against the firm will please present them to Dennis Polmont for settlement.

S. W. ALLEN.

Nov. 20, 1837. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts by Cash or Note.

R. F. BOYD.

Nov. 23, 1837. 2w

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

Lost or Stolen

SOMETIME in the latter part of October, a small red pocket book, containing two dollars in money, one note on Washington Shoaf for ten dollars, dated June 27, 1837, one on Isaac Spencer for thirteen dollars and sixty-six cents, dated June 29, 1837, and some few papers of not much value. Both of the notes were made payable to Martin Icehour. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes.—Any person returning the pocket book may keep the two dollars for their trouble.

SOLOMON ICEHOUR.

Nov. 18, 1837. 3t

Attention
Town Company.

YOU are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on the first Saturday in December next, at your usual parade ground, at 11 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for drill.

J. D. SMITH, *Captain.*

Nov. 23, 1837. 2t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

Jos. H. Wilson, Ex'r. of W. Morrison, decd.
vs.
James Magnus, George D. Longstaff, John Penman, Henry Blundell and Henry Heathorn, members of the Anglo American Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment. Levied in the hands of William Carson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

$200 REWARD.

State of South Carolina.

By his Excellency Pierce M. Butler, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State.

WHEREAS, information has been received by this department that an atrocious murder was committed in the district of York, on the 14th inst. on the body of Wm. Nance, by a negro slave named Jack, the property of George M'Athley, and that the said negro Jack has fled from justice.

NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that the said Jack may be brought to trial for the said crime; I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of said Jack and lodging him in any jail of this State. Jack is about 45 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, complexion yellow black, loves a dram, talks much, and brags greatly of his knowledge of Farriery and Wagoning, of which it is said that he has been driver in almost every State south and west of New York. He was sometime ago purchased by his present owner from a Mr. Waugh of North Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at Columbia, this 24th day of Oct. 1837.

P. M. BUTLER.

By the Governor.

B. H. Saxon, Secretary of State.

The Negro has been heard of between Charlotte and Yorkville.

Farmers & Planters Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE HERE.

A Bridge to Build.

THE undersigned being appointed by the County Court to contract for the building of a BRIDGE across McAlpin's Creek at Williamson's (formerly Foster's) Mills, on the Providence Road, will offer at the site, on Saturday the 9th day of December next, the contract to the lowest bidder.—The Bridge will be about 70 feet long. A plan of it can be seen at any time by calling on Dr. S. H. Smith. Terms and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. LEE,
WM. REID,
S. H. SMITH, } Commissioners.

Nov. 11, 1837. 174

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

John F. Hunter
vs.
Thomas Cooper and Joseph Chittum. } Or. Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of Thomas Cooper, adjoining the lands of William Cooper, John Cooper and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th day of December next, being the first Monday of the month, the following valuable lands, viz:

One Lot in the Town of Charlotte known by No. 53, in square 8th, bounded in front by Tryon street, and running back for compliment, formerly owned by Jas. G. Spears.

—ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, one joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Smartt and others—the other joining H. H. Glover and others—generally well known.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, containing 37 acres, formerly owned by Alex. Gillespie, joining the lands of Robert and Edwin Potts and others.

The above Lands will all be sold, for the benefit of the heirs at law, on a credit of 12 months—bond and security will be required.

—AND ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land, formerly owned by Thomas Hope, one containing 240 acres, more or less—the other 106 acres, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek, joining each other, and the lands of Jas. Walker, Addison Orr, Spears and others—1, 2 and 3 years credit will be given—bonds and approved security required.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

Mecklenburg co., Oct. 28, 1837 174—83½

To the Public!

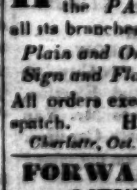
HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 6tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Polper, } *Concord.*
" J. F. & C. Polper, }
" Polper & Moss, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 94tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

S. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

ONCE MORE!

I've just received the last report
Of FASHIONS from New York;
And if me still you will support,
Will do the best of Work.

Wm. J. Keahey

IS not ungrateful for for the liberal favours conferred by the public, and expects a continuance of the same, by assiduously waiting on his customers.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837.

N. B. It is positively necessary that the claims of the firm of W. J. Keahey & Co. should be settled on or before the first day of January next.

175 WM. J. KEAHEY.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 68tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

Valuable Town Property
For Sale.

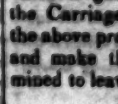
THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 59tf

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.



I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of equal instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 38tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has established himself

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, five doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD BILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 82tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register,

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 39 years of age—was in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which [illegible] and continued so until the first [illegible] commenced [illegible] several [illegible] my leg, and endured it to its [illegible] cure would have been made much quicker, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very frequently used [illegible] bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains free and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS BOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOV. 13.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	33 a 0
do Apple,	60 a 80	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	12 a 11	Molasses,	35 a 0
Beeswax,	23	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Loaf,	16 a 18
Cotton,	9 a 9½	Lump,	16
do Bagging,	16 a 20	Salt,	90 a 95
Corn,	70 a 75	Wheat, new,	90 a 95
Flaxseed,	90	Whiskey,	65 a 0
Flour,	87 a 90	Wool,	20 a 25

CHERAW—NOV. 22.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a 0
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	13 a 0
Bagging,	18 a 20	Molasses,	40 a 0
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	37½ a 0
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	6 a 0
Cotton, old,	8 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 0
do new,	8½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	90 a 0
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½ a 0
Flour, Country,	86 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	90 a 0

CAMDEN—NOV. 11.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 25	Flour,	87½ a 0
do Tow,	19 a 20	Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 0
Bale Rope,	12 a 16	do N. O.	38 a 0
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Rice,	93½ a 0
Butter,	25 a 27½	Sugar,	9 a 10
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	90 a 0
Coffee,	14 a 15	Tallow,	12 a 0
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	62 a 0

COLUMBIA—NOV. 16.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	87½ a 0
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	62½ a 0
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 0
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	6 a 0
Cotton,	8 a 11	Lard, New,	12 a 0
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	38 a 0
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.	50 a 0

CHARLESTON—NOV. 18.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	10 a 0
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	8½ a 0
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	6½ a 0
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	20 a 0
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	45 a 0
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 12	Rice, prime,	4½ a 0
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	4 a 0
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	87½ a 0
Corn,	90½	do in bulk,	85 a 0
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	95 a 0
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	7 a 0
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	14 a 0
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	95 a 0
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	10 a 0
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	45 a 0

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. premium; other places at the North, 2½ per cent. premium.

Bills of Exchange on the North, at sight by Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; 60 do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 per cent. discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and interest; Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, 5 per cent. On the West, 90 per cent. dis. and interest.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent. dis.
Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah, ½ per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a 5 per cent. dis.
North Carolina money, par.